Arbiter, April 22

Students of Boise State College
John's the name,

Beer's the game.

Next time you need a keg of beer, call me, John Doner, 343-5632.
I'll see that you get a cold keg of Olympia Draft, and handle all the petty details.
Did you know that the Olympia Keg has a new kind of picnic tap that is so simple
a moron can do it? I can personally vouch for that.

Stop in and help us celebrate 75 Years in the Same Location, Olympia Brewing Company, Tumwater, Wash. 8 to 4:30 every day. *Oly *B
...the freedom of speech takes on a whole new meaning...
Ever ride with a policeman and see Boise through his eyes?

Did you ever ride with a policeman and see Boise and its inhabitants **through a cop’s eyes**? If you did, the terms “pig” or “furr” no longer seem so lewd.

**Dick Donahue, Sophomore, Political Science Major**

"Yes. I do sort of."

---

**Chris Shamamdo, Vallivue High School**

"I can’t see anything wrong with it really."

---

**Randi Hynson, Mathematics**

"I think it’s very good. I think it’s improved the quality of the paper very much. I think this year’s ARBITER is the best ever we’ve had in the four years I’ve been going to school here. (Commenting on the “Student is Nigger”). I think this is good. I think it’s pretty close to home. It’s about the way a student is..."

---

**Kathy Daniels, Sophomore, General Business**

"I don’t like it myself. I prefer something that the ARBITER does itself. I think it gives BSC something more located here because with everybody in the town and on the campus itself, that we could use somebody’s here instead of using somebody else, that would get the same idea across..."
Thirty-two per cent of voting students polled say they care not about student government

About this time of year one usually hears a more than normal amount of complaints about the "apathetic BSC students." Why more than normal?

Because student body elections have just ended, and for one reason or another the majority of students just couldn't be bothered to vote. But this year, a "record turnout" of 1,600 students elected new officers. However, that shouldn't be seen as anything new for students electing new officers, because out of approximately 3,800 qualified voters, 1,600 is only 32 per cent. That doesn't show an active or involved student body.

Evidently, two days of voting didn't solve all the apathy problems or even most of them. Therefore, a poll was run during the last two weeks to get an idea of what some of them are.

A breakdown by schools and reasons why follow:

When asked why students did not vote, for all offices, a one-third percentage said they had no interest in student government. The School of Education had a 33 per cent reply to this question. Arts and Letters and Science and Health had the second and third places at 20 per cent from Science and Health; 18 per cent from Business; and eight per cent from Education.

No time to vote: nine per cent from Business; four per cent from Science and Health; two per cent from Arts and Letters; and zero per cent from Education.

Voting places and or times unknown: 21 per cent from Science and Health; 18 per cent from Arts and Letters; 17 per cent from Education; and nine per cent from Business.

Not present on voting days: 36 per cent from Business; 11 per cent from Arts and Letters; eight per cent from Education; and two per cent from Science and Health.

No reason given: 23 per cent from Science and Health; 14 per cent from Education; six per cent from Arts and Letters; and zero per cent from Business.

An analysis of students who voted reveals the School of Education had the least interest in student government. The School of Arts and Letters has the least interest in issues dealt with by student government; the School of Business had the least amount of time to vote, the School of Science and Health did not have the information on voting times and places, the School of Education had the most students not present on voting days, and the School of Education had the most "no reasons" for not voting.

Further analysis shows the Business students are the most interested in student government; the Education students are most concerned with issues dealt with by student government; Education students had the most time to vote. Business students were most informed about polling places and times. Science and Health students were present for voting more than others, and the Business students had the fewest reasons for not voting.

Some of the comments received indicated 12 students felt candidate qualifications were not known well; seven said the number ballot system prevented secret voting. 16 said student government is either a face or merely a "popularity contest," six would have voted if they had been at the college.

Some of the more outstanding comments ran like the following:

"The only thing student government can control or change is its own procedures. I suppose it's a good place for budding politicians, but I think budding politicians are pests," said a senior Science major.

"Apathy and procrastination plus no energy change equals nothing," said another Science student.

"Since I am a commuter student to campus, many issues did not pertain to my needs or would not serve me very much as a student," replied a third Science major.

"It's the administration that runs the institution and holds the purse and policy strings. Until that can be changed, student government will never be more than an ego trip for officers," commented an Arts and Letters major.

"Distasteful in any election is gross negligence of responsibility for anyone not voting," was the comment from a junior Education major.

The poll, of course, was limited. But so are the Harris and Gallup Polls. Some of the problems the BSC student body officers need to face are:

1. Thirty per cent of the students who did not vote did not care about student government at all.
2. Twenty-four per cent did not think the issues dealt with are relevant.
3. Thirty-two per cent did not know when or where to vote, and many of them also stated they did not know the people or issues involved.


Schuyler Judd

---

Introducing... from Canada

Matt Hammer

Sound of Today

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday 8:30-1:00

New Highland Brass Lamp

Pizza & Ale House
Lyceum Committee sponsors
Environmment Symposium - Workshop Monday

The Boise State College Lyceum Committee is sponsoring an Environment Symposium Workshop Monday, April 26, in the Student Union Snack Bar at 1 p.m. to aid students and the community in understanding the necessity of preservation of water, land, air and noise from pollution.

Participating in the symposium will be Idaho Gov. Cecil D. Andrus, Dwight Board, Deputy Attorney General, who will interpret environmental legislation of the 41st Legislature; and John Maurice, Boise Cascade environmental specialist.

Dr. Malcolm S. Gordon, Professor of Zoology and Director of the Institute of Evolutionary and Environmental Biology at the University of California, Los Angeles, will be one of the principal speakers.

Gordon will also deliver an address at 8 p.m. Monday in the Liberal Arts Auditorium, entitled "Some Do's and Don'ts of Environmental Action.

Moderator for the program will be Sal Cedelski, KTVB Television contributing editor.

Both the symposium and speech will be open to the public free of charge.

Boise's first public television station
KAID to begin January 1972

(Ed. Note: This is the first of a 2-part series on station KAID-TV, Boise's first Public TV Station.)

When commercial TV stations began operation in various parts of the country, they were usually widely separated and depended to a large degree on local talent and from film libraries. In almost every station, educational groups were invited to provide a public service programming as far back as 1940 as a part of the obligation of the station which was licensed to operate in "the public convenance and necessity" (FCC Code).

At first these educational productions took the form of public relations approaches to help acquaint the citizens with the work and the problems of the school.

As commercial TV became more "established" and as the audiences became greater, (via networks) air time became valuable. The sale of air time for commercials was needed to cover mounting costs in production. Thus, Public Service time for schools decreased more and more.

The progressive movement in American education, at this time, sought to free education from rigidities of form and concept handed down from earlier periods. The major attempts made to use TV as a teaching tool have come from great foundations, such as the Ford Foundation. Applying technology, or TV, to education has the following goals: the improvement of instruction; the emphasis on independent learning; the freeing of the learner from external scheduling; the assumption that unfettered learning will lead to individual fulfillment; to social and economic mobility, and to better social awareness.

Twenty years have passed since the organization of the Joint Council of Educational Television, originally a group of professional educators, intended to pressure the U.S. Federal Communications Commission into reserving a segment of the open television channel spectrum for academic uses.

Television can be used as an instrument to open up new approaches to teaching and to improve and enlarge the horizons of learning. One method of enlarging or supplementing learning is the use of 'inter-library loans of video tapes. This system makes available such fantastic educators as Buckminster Fuller, physicist from Illinois University, and Robert Rosenthal, experimental psychologist from Harvard University.

The content of film and video tape series is unlimited. In use today are documentaries on everything from cultural anthropology, to mollusks, picture technical workshops, to diesel mechanics, and special historical studies. Programming available for Public TV includes special political speakers, dramatic productions, panel researchers, and special talent from international sources.

Another innovative use of educational television is proving very successful on many campuses. Television monitors in most of the buildings to that when a lecture is broadcast a larger number of people may benefit. Timetables of these lectures are made available so that if a student is forced to miss one, he can see it later when it is rebroadcast.

Public television is not just for higher education, of course, but is also set up to reach the public school system. Special National Education programs are available for use in supplementing the lab sciences, history and literature classes, too.

Reaching the community with educational material has been tried in many areas with programs geared to the adult.

Some examples are the Scenic Travelogues put out by the Fish and Game Department. Many reports by the National and State legislatures are also available. Local departments of state, like the Board of Health, have special programs in the public interest. County Agents, working under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, have produced programs dealing with Home Economics; nutritional information and guidance, etc. They also have many farm-production-oriented films that are of interest to horticulture enthusiast and pet lovers.

In summary, the broad scope and potential of Public TV as applied to education is extremely promising. (The second part of the series will deal with the details of the station at Boise State College to begin broadcasting January, 1972.)
you're never alone

When you're aware that God's love is wherever you are, loneliness and anxiety fade. That's because your very identity is the image and likeness of God.

This is the inspiring and practical basis of a talk Norman B. Holmes, C.S.B., of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship will give, entitled "Our Search for Identity." He will show how an understanding of that real identity set a young man on the path to a new career, and freed a schoolteacher from the threat of a nervous breakdown.

You are warmly invited to come and enjoy this free public lecture.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

8 p.m., Monday, May 1
Y.W.C.A. Auditorium
Eighth and Washington Streets
Boise, Idaho

Sponsored by First Church of Christ Scientist, Boise, Idaho

Principles

are the general or fundamental truths under which life is governed. In business, a jeweler's principles are especially important for he occupies a position of trust. One indication of his standards is the emblem below which indicates membership in the American Gem Society-an organization formed in 1934, and pledged to the vigilant protection of the buying public. We are proud to be a part of this select group.

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Maroii Gras
After Hours Dance
Friday night Saturday morning
1:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. $2.00

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JEWELERS

Downtown Boise
6th & Idaho
Terms? Of Course!
A NEW WORLD IS COMING
Why Go to Washington?

Most everyone I know is tired of demonstrations. No wonder. If you've seen one or two, you've seen them all. Sometimes they are exciting, sometimes boring. If, depending on how many times you've been through it before, how long the speakers list is, how the police react, whether there is unity or divisity among the protestors, etc. Supply your own list of reasons. But good, bad, or inbetween, they have not stopped the war, or put an end to poverty and racism, or freed all prisoners.

So why bother? Why succumb to playing a bit part in the same old movie one more time, hoping against hope that this time it will change history?

But wait. The script is different this time. For one thing, America has now suffered its Dienbienphu. The crushing defeat in Laos is far more shattering in its implications than even the Tet offensive of 1968. There is no light for the American military at the end of the Indochina tunnel. Not even if they double the bombers and helicopter gunships, triple the targets, and successfully "change the color of the corpses" (Ellsworth Banko) or "use other people's troops...to carry out, implement, policies of the United States." (Sen. Stuart Symington)

And if Americans have reached the point where they will no longer tolerate American corpses for Nixon and Thieu's war aims what do you think the war-worn people of Vietnam and Saigon are saying?

To compare the old one-day march and rally with the activities projected for this month and May is like comparing a hurried kiss in the corridor to a season of consummated love. There may be more pain and more problems, as well as more joy, in the new events, but the struggle is on a deeper level and is closer to what life and political change are all about.

Everyone is tired of war and anti-war. All of us would like to wash our hands of the whole frustrating business. But never forget that a lot of other people are tired too.

Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Indians and poor whites are tired of fearing poverty and degradation while the government spends billions to burn villages, bomb hospitals, destroy homes, poison water supplies and ruin crops.

Vietnam is tired of being ordered into the Indochina quagmire, subject to being court martialed if they refuse and, like Lieutenants Calley, condemned if they do what they have been trained to do.

Young people are tired of being drafted-condemned to choose between serving in the army, deserting, going to prison or fleeing to strange lands.

The people are tired of being in prison, separated from their loved ones, while new invasions and air assaults kill all hope of speedy release.

Everyone is tired of being lied to by the White House, the Pentagon and a bunch of Saigon generals who wear as many medals as Hitler and share his political views.

And if Americans are tired, what of the Vietnamese? The Cambodians? The Laotians?

Americans are tired because they are not sure that demonstrations and protests accomplish anything-or accomplish enough fast enough. But when we began seven years ago, we were only a few thousand peace freaks and subversives. Now three quarters of the population want an end to the war even before America's Dienbienphu in Laos exposed the fraudulence of Vietnamization. We must praise ourselves in that the great public demonstrations and the courageous acts of resistance by smaller numbers contributed to the growth of this overwhelming anti-war sentiment.

It may be a long time to protest without stopping the war. But the Vietnamese have been struggling and dying for twenty seven years, not including earlier attempts to expel the Japanese, the French, the Chinese. What if they had said after seven battles, seven years, seven hundred deaths, seven hundred thousand, that they were tired of doing things that have to be done over and over again and so far had not stopped the White House and the Pentagon from ordering new aggressions?

"Yes, yes," you say, (and I say to myself, ambivalently) "but the same old marches and rallies?" There were a million people in the streets of Washington and San Francisco in November, 1969, and the war continued. We need new tactics, new methods, new forms of struggle. Right and wrong! We need new tactics and we need old ones. It's a case of both-and rather than either-or. We need teach-ins, marches and rallies, for the information and perspective, the solidarity and sense of unity they impart, for the first step by people who are not used to opposing the government. We need them for the consciousness of how strong we can be, if only we use our strength and unity insistently enough, imaginatively enough.

So this time it's not march and rally for a few hours and then everyone hop a bus home, feeling that we have done our bit and ready people the struggle into a sterile debate over the body count. There are a hundred thousand, as the government says, two hundred thousand, as the press says, or half a million, as it seemed to us. Some will come only for April 24th, and they are welcome. But this time the march and rally follow hard on a series of dynamic events that will have set a new tone and launched new demands. They will take place in the context of the invasion of Wall Street, the welfare protests, the hunger marches on State capitols, the movement of the mule train down the Eastern seabord, the women's march on the Pentagon, the seminars protest during Holy Week, the April 19-23 Vietnam Veterans' incursion into the countries of Congress, the Supreme Court and the Fourth Estate. This time the massive outpouring on April 24 will lead into two weeks of escalating action: the People's Lobby that urges every government employee from the so-called bottom to the so-called top to take action against the war, the days of militant, nonviolent civil disobedience; the culminating moratorium on business-as-usual, on May 5th, when our actions will say to the country. If the government does not stop the war than the people must stop the government.

That's the advance perspective. No one can tell in advance how much strength the wave will gather or exactly when and how it will crest. But we are entering a new phase of the struggle.

Another new aspect is that the organized anti-war movement has finally come of age sufficiently to know that the same military-political-industrial complex that is waging war against the people of Indochina is waging a relentless war of attrition against the American people as well. Against G.I.'s, welfare recipients and the working poor. Against Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Indians. Against taxpayers and the residents of our decaying cities. Against all who breathe the air, drink the water or absorb the sexist attitudes of society.

Are we taking on too much by placing as much emphasis on oppression and repression as on the war in Indochina? Would we not do better to keep everything simple and confine our demands to bringing the boys home?

I am reminded of the time in the fall of 1966 when Martin Luther King Jr. first expressed his tentative intention to participate in the massive anti-war mobilization of the following spring. He was immediately attacked and criticized for "adding" the issue of the war in Vietnam to the issue of civil rights.

Now the question has come full circle. Those whose primary public emphasis during the last few years has been on ending the war in Indochina increasingly realize that they cannot separate the war abroad from the war at home. Already, in the early stages of the spring offensive, it can be seen that the forces that are coming together belong together. Already we are beginning to act with greater effectiveness because of the strength and integrity that comes from planning together, working and acting together. There is new excitement, new hope.

No one can tell for certain how effective the spring offensive will be. It depends on the responses of thousands (potentially millions) of people. Some of them are "tired," some have never spoken up or taken any action before, some will be tempted to make a minor gesture (sign the Peace Treaty, attend a rally) and go back to "business-as-usual." Most of them would be turned off by violence. But the time is ripe. If we can keep the actions in Washington both militant and nonviolent, we may on the one hand add to the widespread sense of crisis and urgency, and, on the other hand, avoid alienating people by seeming to be irresponsible or self-indulgent. The masses of people are now on our side. We must how them that we are on their side.

-David Dellinger
PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

Power is not just force. Power is the willingness and the ability to move on an affirmation.

Oppression is not just jail cells and the machinery of death. Oppression is the maintenance of a lie and the propagation of that lie in society. The grosser the lie the more force is needed to maintain it. Internally it represses in the name of law and order. Externally it destroys in the name of patriotism. In neither case does it speak of truth, justice or humanity. Its ultimate extension can only be genocide.

All the daily lies put forth by the propagators of this war are merely extensions of and justifications for a much more basic lie—the lie that the government of the United States represents the people of the United States and the people, therefore, are bound by that government.

We refuse to be bound any longer by that lie, or by any of the lies put forth to maintain it. We, citizens of the United States, affirm that we are not at war with the people of Viet Nam. We will no longer be bound by the illegal and immoral actions of the United States government in Indochina. We affirm that we the people of the United States are at peace with the people of Viet Nam. We will move on that affirmation not just to request or petition or protest, but to force the United States government to withdraw from Indochina and so allow peace to return to that war-torn country and our own. We affirm that we will work together to build that peace on the basis of truth, justice and humanity.

This affirmation is the basis of the People's Peace Treaty.

— People's Peace Treaty Staff, N.Y.

A Joint Treaty of Peace

Between the People of the United States, South Vietnam and North Vietnam

Introduction

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the name of the people of the United States, but without our consent. It destroys the land and the people of Viet Nam. It drains America of her resources, her youth and her honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form a basis of the war policies, present and past, of the United States.

Principles of the Joint Treaty of Peace

AMERICANS agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Viet Nam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.

Vietnamese agree to participate in an immediate cease-fire with U.S. forces and will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops, and to secure release of all military prisoners.

AMERICANS pledge to stop imposing Thieu, Ky and Khiem on the people of Viet Nam in order to ensure their right to self-determination, and to ensure that all political prisoners are released.

Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections, in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops, and to enter discussions of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of persons who cooperated with either side in the war.

AMERICANS and VIETNAMESE agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia.

Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war in Viet Nam. We will resolve all other questions in mutual respect for the rights of self-determination of the people of Viet Nam and of the United States.

As Americans ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this joint treaty of peace, and to ensure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

I endorse the Joint Treaty of Peace.

Name
People's Peace Treaty 5 West 121st St New York, N.Y. 10027 (212) 924-2469
ARB INTERVIEW OUTCOME

(Ed. Note: The following is an interview with Dr. Lee Stokes, the Director of Environmental Control Division for the State of Idaho. He discusses some of the major pollution problems in Idaho, what the Board of Health was doing about them, and give some ideas what the public and college students need to do to aid in the environmental control programs.

ARB: What would you consider as the major pollution problem in Idaho at this time? Stokes: The basic parts of the pollution problem are water, air and solid waste. I am more familiar with the water pollution problem than the others. Our major problem is with the processing industries on the Snake River, potato processing in particular. They are making pretty good strides in controlling that and all the plants will have secondary plants shortly. That will cut the load tremendously in the river.

ARB: What is the purpose of the Board of Health? Stokes: All that was effective until we had some intrastate standards. Regulations that were not passed by the Board of Health in 1967. They are intrastate and intraterritorial standards. We have another document that is called an intrastate plan that is the timetables and schedules for every town and industry to come into compliance. We are receiving reports on these from Washington that said major industries are spending more than one percent of their revenue each year on pollution abatement programs that are effective enough.

ARB: What is the evidence there to show that industries are spending enough, particularly in Idaho? Stokes: I wouldn't want to measure it by money, because money does not necessarily get the job done. The effluents are still not good enough, we are only doing what we have to do to get by. We will have to go to some third step in treatment. The secondary treatments will not be sufficient.

ARB: What are those secondary treatments do? Stokes: There are two general types of treatment called primary and secondary. The primary is the screen and grit chambers. Secondary treatment is biological action to reduce the dissolved materials. This removes 85 percent of the organic material. But in the last 10 years we have gone through the primary to secondary treatment. In the meantime the plants have increased their production four or five times; so the 13 percent that is left as big as the whole works to start with. We are in the same position we were in several years ago.

ARB: When did pollution abatement really begin in Idaho? Stokes: The need for clean air and water was recognized after the Reno-Sparks Grand Canyon was declared a national monument in 1967.

ARB: What laws require that certain industries control pollution? Stokes: The Boise Board of Health has control of all industries in the Boise area. The Board has no jurisdiction over the property, yet they get the most strings and pollution from it.

ARB: How does the Simplest Phosphate Plant outside Pocatello, where they are located just across the Bonneville county line, Bannock County has no jurisdiction over that property, yet they get the most strings and pollution from it.

ARB: How much is the state doing to subsidize their projects? Stokes: We have a law that approval is necessary to any state monies being spent. We still have some problems with acid discharge and phosphorous discharge. Our treatment plants discharge of phosphorus is no more significant than the discharge from the city treatment plants. We really can't approach any phosphorous discharge. Further treatment of phosphorous we ask the city of Pocatello to make sure they are not discharging phosphorous discharge into the river. That was fairly effective, but we are still having some problems with dissolved heavy metals, primarly cadmium, copper and silver. They will be required to add secondary treatment very shortly.

ARB: What are some of the abatement proceedings as far as mining industries in Idaho? Stokes: In Idaho there have been a lot of problems with the mining industries in Idaho. They have a fiscal cooperative in water pollution problems in Idaho. They have problems with the mining industries in that they are not discharging any kind of a residue. The mining industries are exempt from the Board of Health. If we had a law to control them, we would not want to say rural industries. We have a law that applies to all industries.

ARB: What is the effect of the lawsuit of the Board of Health against the Simplot Phosphate Plant? Stokes: The three basic parts of the Court of Appeals were that they were not discharging any phosphorous discharge into the river. That was fairly effective, but we are still having some problems with dissolved heavy metals, primarily cadmium, copper and silver. They will be required to add secondary treatment very shortly. Therefore, they are not discharging phosphorous discharge into the river. That was fairly effective, but we are still having some problems with dissolved heavy metals, primarily cadmium, copper and silver. They will be required to add secondary treatment very shortly.

ARB: What is the state doing to subsidize their projects? Stokes: We have a law that approval is necessary to any state monies being spent. We still have some problems with phosphorous discharge. Our treatment plants discharge of phosphorus is no more significant than the discharge from the city treatment plants. We really can't approach any phosphorous discharge. Further treatment of phosphorous we ask the city of Pocatello to make sure they are not discharging phosphorous discharge into the river. That was fairly effective, but we are still having some problems with dissolved heavy metals, primarily cadmium, copper and silver. They will be required to add secondary treatment very shortly.

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involved, because we have never received a proposal from them as to what they intended to do. As it turned out, they never intended to do anything for several years.

The whole controversy was precipitated not by ASARCO, but by a much smaller outfit doing some core drilling in the area. They caused a small problem in a small lake there. Then everybody started sniping at ASARCO, which really had nothing to do with that. The real problem got lost in the fog.

People can be assured nothing will be done in that area as far as mining and milling until we've approved plans for pollution control facilities.

ARB: What about the controversy about fish being killed in the Snake related to pollution? Stokes: A lot of fish have been killed because of supersaturation of nitrogen content in the river. This is not because of pollution but because of water cascading over falls, which creates a situation for the fish like "the bends".

The Coeur d'Alene River has been essentially destroyed as a fishery from mining wastes and physical disruption of the stream bed, that is, on the South Fork. The North Fork is in good condition. That problem was caused many years ago. We've had destruction of the fish runs in the Pondera Creek and Blackbird Creek from heavy metals, fish kills on the Snake, and American Falls reservoir from oxygen depletion from the breakdown of potato wastes.

We had a dozen fish kills last year, most caused by chemicals put into irrigation ditches to kill mosquitos. The farmers are doing some of it, mainly because they don't care.

There was a large fish kill in the St. Joe River, when a tank of sodium hydroxide dumped into the river and killed every fish for 13 miles. Nothing can be done to stop the problem for it has been done. The Fish and Game currently has a suit against the railroad to put up money to restock the river. This is their biggest claim so far.

ARB: Are there any pollution suits in the courts now or are any pending? Stokes: There are about 10 which are pending for Board of Health consideration. Unless we go to a criminal complaint, we have to go through administrative procedures act, and that requires a Board of Health order and hearing.

Our biggest problem with implementation schedules has to do with municipalities, mostly the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River-Mullan, Wallace, Kellogg. Every town except Smelterville has a problem. That town built a treatment plant, but it has not been approved yet. Paris, Wilder, Greenleaf, are way behind but there are not tremendous problems.

ARB: What about Southern Idaho?

Stokes: Garden City is the biggest problem. Boise needs to expand its plant, but it is underway.

ARB: In the next 10 years, where do you think the major pollution problems will be, and do you think we may be able to clean up the state by 1990?

Stokes: In that time, we expect to have the point-source discharges pretty well taken care of, and we hope to do this much more quickly under the permit system. We expect them to all have their waste down to the point where we can accept them under the permit system. I think our biggest problem in the next 10 years will be with the recreational areas.

Also the destruction of the high mountain lakes are going to be much more significant, with house building around these lakes, sewage problems, destruction of lake shores, removal of trees, and sedimentation. This has to be controlled by proper zoning, rather than by pollution control facilities.

ARB: How do you feel about new industry coming into Idaho?

Stokes: It's fine up to a point, as long as they are able to control their wastes. I think we will have to recognize some squatters rights, and allow our current industries to contribute in operation. Under the permit system, we'll be allowed a certain amount of waste from existing plants, and when a new plant comes in, if their waste would cause the existing industries to cut theirs down, I think we should ignore new industries.

ARB: Are there any feelings in the state that we should build up our tourist industry instead of bringing new pollution-producing industries into the state?

Stokes: Garden City is the biggest problem. Boise needs to expand its plant, but it is underway.

ARB: In the next 10 years, where do you think the major pollution problems will be, and do you think we may be able to clean up the state by 1990?

Stokes: I think we are going to be a tourist state, whether we want to or not. I just hope in the face of this onslaught we can save the high mountain lakes that we do have. I know recreational areas will be used very heavily.

ARB: What are the possibilities the states could get economic aid from the federal government in these areas?

Stokes: There are increasing federal standards to acquire grants, and it is making it tougher on the states. It is diluting our field efforts. We spend more time justifying what we are doing, and it makes it very difficult.

The federal government is becoming informed very rapidly on what the states want. The bigger states are rebelling, saying with some of the big requirements they would rather be left alone.

There is no trend reversal, within the next five years there could be federal domination of all pollution control in the nation. That could mean the states would essentially become puppets in this field. Pollution control would be put in the hands of people who are not very close to the problem.

ARB: Why is it that environmental control is not receiving all the funding it needs to be effective?

Stokes: One of our problems in the future may be that we are crying too loud, particularly the environmentalists. We can't cry wolf too long. Some people have been overboard with statements that we will all be dead in 20 years.

ARB: Do you think we have a lot longer time than that?

Stokes: These are hard to guess. I think we can put some faith in the scientific community for solving some of these problems. If we don't solve our population and pollution problems in 20 years we may have to lower our standards of living.

ARB: What has to be emphasized about environmental control?

Stokes: You have to talk about specific problems to keep the public interested, and try to do something about them. There is no question that the overwhelming interest in environmental control has had a beneficial effect all over the country.

ARB: How do you feel about the Earth Day activities that are going to occur around the nation?

Stokes: I think it is valuable in creating interest. It puts a lot of pressure on those of us in this position to try to fulfill all the requests we get. I think it is time well spent for the college people. They are a pretty significant force. ARB: What can students do to improve the environment?

Stokes: This is always a difficult question because we don't have any good answers for the public at large. We just can't say you can do it one, two, three. The big thing is to keep the pressure on the political community to fund the programs and pass the right legislation. This can be done by voting for the right people and badgering them. About the only other thing that can do is get involved in demonstration projects to show what can be done, things like the Boise Recycling operation. This has opened a lot of peoples' eyes to see what can be done. These open up possibilities for studies. But in the long run, we can't tell people what they can do when, we don't have the authority. We don't have all the answers.
Ecology views shown by survey and Sierra Section

A survey was taken this week to see how many students were aware of Earth Week. Out of 100 students polled, 85 percent were aware of Earth Week, of those only 30 percent were doing something about Earth Week. The 30 percent participating were either riding bikes or walking to school, and only five percent of those thirty were really involved.

Sister Roberta Ann, Sacred Heart Parish: "I can't have an opinion on something I haven't heard about."

Sue Thompson, 6307 Franklin, Boise: "I feel it's a good start, but not enough. We have to clean up in a week what's taken generations to pollute."

Parker Sheehan, 3111 Ellis Avenue: "It's really nice to see people set aside one of the 52 weeks of the year to counteract the other 51. It should be an everyday effort."

Mike Fritz, 3162 Meadow Drive, Boise: "It just totally impresses me that people, only one week out of the year, become concerned about their polluted environment. More emphasis should be placed on "Earth Year" to get people more aware and involved in their very plight to self-destruction. If we don't wake up, we will become extinct or metabolically changed-like the various other forms of life on our planet."

Unfortunately, more than 99 percent of the earth's water is…

The Boise State Sierra Section is sponsoring an Earth Day parade starting at 3:30 p.m. Saturday, April 24, to "get as many people involved in cleaning up the city as we can," said Jim Parkinson, section president.

Gay Cecil Andrus, Mayor May Ams and Attorney General Tony Park will ride bicycles in the parade to "demonstrate against air pollution, most of which is cause by automobile exhaust," said Sharon Kohl, section secretary.

Parkinson said that so far about 15 floats have been entered in the parade representing groups from Boise and Sandpoint high schools, Boise Jaycees, Elk and many more organizations.

The section has received financial help from Olympia Brewers and Idaho Environmental Council, Parkinson said. Also, a few people have volunteered to help organize the parade.

Any organization or organized group may enter. Parking is being set up in a certain area of the city and arranging on a float with a slogan. Trophies will be awarded for first, second, and third place prizes and also five honorable mention trophies will be given.

Also, anyone interested in riding bicycles in the parade should be at Campus Drive at 12:30 p.m. Saturday.

With every drop you drink, the circle grows a little tighter...

Many of us who have fished in Idaho's lakes and streams were dismayed and sickened when the Idaho Fish and Game Department announced that many fish had been found to contain excessive amounts of mercury and were unsafe to eat in any large quantity.

The unpleasant fact of water pollution was shown in our faces and it was quite obvious that it had been ignored too long. Yet, what can a person do, besides write congressmen. This in itself is a positive action, one wonders if his voice will be heard. It is easy to fall into a feeling of helplessness.

As conservation individuals there may not be anything we can do about mercury pollution, as such, since we have no power over the major polluters. There are positive actions we as individuals can take, however, to combat other forms of water pollution and water waste.

Unfortunately, more than 99 percent of the earth's water inaccessible being tied up in the oceans and polar ice caps. And yet, only a small percentage of this water is processed into usable form for our purposes. Much of the remaining one percent is polluted and unusable and much of the water in the clouds or under the ground. Eventually this water becomes available for drinking because of the pollution unless expensive treatment processes are used. Every major river in the United States is polluted today.

One of the major problems of water pollution is the presence of phosphates. Phosphates are essential nutrients to plant life and are used extensively as agricultural fertilizers. Other phosphates get into lakes and streams they stimulate plant growth just as they do on land. However, the ramifications of this plant growth are quite different and seldom desirable from our point of view.

The plants that thrive on phosphates in water are algae, small green plants that thrive on water pollution and grow into huge colonies. They actually produce a "green slime" that smothers all the life beneath it by using up all the available oxygen. Finally, when it has grown until it has used up all the available food and oxygen, it dies, and subsequently decomposes in the summer heat releasing an intolerable rotten-egg-like stench. And then, of course, the stream is dead.

Laundry detergents, sewage waste and agricultural fertilizers all contain phosphates.

1. Avoid using more detergent than necessary in the household wash. Modern detergents do not need a great deal of suds to get clothes clean. Use amount recommended on the box, or even less particularly on smaller loads.

2. Don't leave water running and act as once to stop leaks. A leaky toilet bowl can waste up to 35 gallons of water a day.

3. Insure that septic tanks are properly located away from water sources and kept in good repair. Installing a garbage disposal may mean that your home will need a larger capacity septic tank.

4. Avoid flushing synthetic materials, like fiber cigarettes into sewage systems. They do not decompose and therefore foul up many systems.

5. When water supplies run low, as sometimes happens in the summer, comply faithfully with instructions from the city or state. Water to wash car or water lawns is not nearly so important as water for bathrooms or drinking.

We need to develop a sense of community responsibility concerning our water supply. If we do not, we may not have a water supply.

Reprinted from the Mountain Home Air Force Base Phantom PHOTOGRAM AIRMAN 1ST CLASS Dale Johnson
Everybody talks about Ecology. This is the week to do something about it.

Ecology. Everyone talks about it, but who has really done anything about it this past year? Water pollution is still bad; the Garden City waste disposal plant has not been modernized and is used to overflow capacity at times dumping raw sewage into the Boise River. Some food processing plants have begun to use many former waste products as livestock feed, but other wastes are yet dumped into the rivers. Dredging of rivers by miners and farm groups is yet permitted and often encouraged.

Air pollution is not much better. The Boise City Council passed a ruling forbidding open burning within the city limits; but one can see many other examples of air pollution not covered by the law. One purpose is belching out of warehouses and smoke from the nursing building here on campus.

Visual pollution is found in sandlots, dumps, billboards and litter.

Population still explodes while federal and state laws are not passed by the legislatures and sex education remains controversial.

Land is becoming a controversial issue. The Forest Service, logging companies, ranchers and others are currently under fire by many federal legislatures for logging and grazing practices. Although many organizations, such as the Idaho Preservation Council, Sawtooth Preservation Council, Sierra Club and others have championed a wilderness area or national park for the greater Sawtooth Area progress is slow. The Forest Service recently completed a study of the area and is now holding hearings throughout Idaho.

Recycling adds natural resources has moved forward with the advent of various reprocessing centers throughout the area. However, most of the materials used in the states are not being recycled, with the amount of metal, paper and glass salvaged by these centers, these resources are being depleted.

One of the major problems is lack of recycling done by manufacturers. There will continue to be a lack until it is economically profitable for these companies to do so.

Even though the legislature passed several laws for environmental control, most were watered down to serve special interest groups such as farmers, ranchers and miners. It is true that much of the state's economy depends on these groups, but they will soon have to decide whether immediate convenience is to their long term advantage.

The main point we need to learn is balance. Processes in nature run on a balance system and man can do no exception. We must decide whether all the materialistic wants we have can fit into the balance of what is available. Right now, there is no law to stop the downhill run. And as any biologist knows, a downhill run leads to extinction.

Schuyler Judd

Legislature passes environmental bills, effectiveness questioned

This year the Idaho 41st Legislature was faced with more environmental bills in one session than at almost any other time. Between 25 and 50 ecology-oriented bills were brought before the House or the Senate, including those in the following categories: Water Management, air, Fish and Game, forestry, Mining, four, Sanitation, Management, four. Fish and wildlife conservation.

Between 15 and 30 were approved by both houses of their value follow significant bills and discussions in the press.

House Bill 35 (passed) requires a permit for construction or modification of waste disposal and construction wells. Injection wells pump waste underground where it can find its way instead of a waste stream.

These wells are now used mainly in southeastern Idaho. The bill was originally intended to include both waste water from municipalities and from irrigation. However, the bill was amended so that irrigation water was not considered unless it was jeopardizing domestic wells in effect the bill says that pollutants put into the aquifers from irrigation fertilizer, insects, ammonia, etc. are not harmful to the persons who will drink that water further down the line. Thus, only cities add harmful pollutants.

House Bill 87 (passed) provides for an issuance of an injunction against operating a dredge or placer mine without a permit. This bill will serve to test the jurisdiction of state laws on federal land within the state. Most mining in Idaho does occur on federal lands, and current federal regulations are lax.

House Bill 134 (defeated) would have established a state wild and scenic river system.

House Bill 143 (passed) removed king fishers, pelicans and cormorants from Unprotected Bird List and placed these three species under state protection.

House Bill 148 (defeated) would have established a system of private property preserving easements within the State, especially aided by the State Office of Game. This bill was felt by many to be poorly drafted and aimed at changing the use of the wealthy bird hunter from many hunting areas now available. Doug Mills, a Boise State biologist, was the instigator of a campus petition that helped rally forces against the bill.

House Bill 164 (defeated) would have established a State Department of Ecology that would include all agencies handling anti-pollution controls. This bill has been re-written into House Bill 363 which dilutes the power of the director of the department and provides for appeal other than through the courts. These were the two major areas of the original bill not advocated by the public. An interim committee is presently studying the feasibility of the proposals.

House Bill 198 (passed) regulates surface mining to require an approved land restoration plan and bond be filed with the Department of Water Resources. This bill also may be tested in the courts as to state jurisdiction over federal lands within the state. Three facets of the bill had to be understood: first, although the bond has no power (under this law) to deny a surface mining permit, this can be handled through a protective state law not approving the land restoration plan. Secondly, this bill does not include exploration prior to actual mining, and then there is, much damage in the leasing area in many areas of the state of Idaho. Wastes the "exploitation" being done on the hills surrounding Big Pine Creek, one of the many west of Lowman to Deadwood Reservoir.

Here the hills are steep and the ground cover of grass is so sparse, the soil is barely kept from eroding. Although one hopes there is more method than madness is apparent, to the unprofessional observer the cat farmer seems to be trying to see how complex a maze he can create up, down and across the steep hillsides.

No restoration of land is now required by either state or federal government. Finally, the actual value of this limited law rests with the control board and how it will interpret the law.

House Bill 2072 (passed) appropriates $12,000 from the General Fund to Extension planning of sewage collection and disposal facilities throughout the state. Justification for funds is not available with the passage of this bill.

Senate Bill 1119 (passed) required the Director of Water Administration to consider the effect on ecology before a permit is issued. Permission is required for water well construction, and many have been used for water wells for run-off, uses and power plants, one such.

About 50 percent of the environmentally-oriented bills were approved by both houses and signed into law by Gov. Cecil D. Andrus. Even though many of the bills passed were the lesser of two choices or were watered down versions of the original, the legislature did realize that ecology problems do exist and did make effort to state some of these problems.

Several of the more significant bills and discussions of their value follow:

House Bill 35 (passed) requires a permit for construction or modification of waste disposal and injection wells. Injection wells pump waste underground where it can find its way into a quitter.

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This is the week to do something about it.
ARBITER Essay:

Confusion is a Washington commodity

In President Richard Nixon's recent speech to the nation, he told the country he is a going to speed troop withdrawals from Vietnam, promising that "the war is drawing to a close." I suppose many Americans were encouraged. With American troops there, perhaps the war in Vietnam and our part in it is really "getting smaller every day" as various generals and officials assure us.

In 1968, the official word was the "Military aspect" of the war had ceased. So here we are. Nixon is nearly two and one-half years into the presidency, the administration saying all that time the senseless war was "winding down", and the American public is supposed to be convinced of that fact. But the Americans can be sure of very little.

The mysteries and ambiguities seem to have grown over the years. Nixon has often promised Vietnamese troops are running for their lives from Laos. In that Southeast Asia country American helicopters lifted American equipment and Viet soldiers to launch an attack of American decision and design in order to save American lives. We are told that one of the causes for the war is to prevent reds. Deception and misunderstanding have come to define this war.

Viet Cong withdrawals and his hoping to the schedule is certainly commendable, but even now be refused to set an end date for withdrawal or even promise there will be a total withdrawal. The war is drawing to a close, but his Defense Secretary, Melvin Laird, has been a "residual force" of 50,000 to 100,000 army advisors to remain in Vietnam indefinitely.

But what of the 1,000,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam-the ones that have been highly active lately? Nixon has admitted that bombing of northern targets could continue indefinitely. And how about the very real possibility of an invasion of North Vietnam? Neither the President nor his administration speculate on this topic, but South Vietnam Premier Nguyen Van Thieu has openly admitted such an invasion, an act that could precipitate a war with China.

These pertinent questions have consistently been pressed to the background. The American public is faced with more puzzlers, greater uncertainties, and a more elaborate propaganda offensive than ever before.

Before, the confusion seemed to be rooted in the unprecedented nature of this remote conflict. It has always been different from the wars with which people can identify. The confusion has begun to breed anger and demonstrate to the President that he will have been patient too long and that to withdraw all U.S. troops and aircraft.

Somehow we must overcome the confusion. An expansion of popular education and discussion of the war is necessary. Confusion is a Washington commodity manufactured for nationwide consumption.

Nixon's so-called "Silent Majority" has always been a confused and deceived majority. But the years of involvement is inducing this group to take a second look at the war. They are convinced it has been a mistake, that we have waste of time.

The interesting, unfortunate thing is that the administration still enjoys the support of an almost catactonic silence, and a nonresistance from a punch-break people.

Another disturbing consequence of the war is the alarming growth and predominance of the war machine itself. Not only has it become a prime mover in the economy, but the Pentagon is involved in an unprecedented number of operations at home and abroad-everything from breaking strikes to spying on U.S. citizens. Further, Congress has suffered. The Nixon Administration has taken action in the past that is of questionable constitutionality more or less bypassing Congress.

His refusal to set a withdrawal date suggests not only that Vietnamisation has succeeded, but that he needs the war as a dynamo that can change character and that he is prepared to follow these shifts in conclusion for a more advantageous position.

Of course, the reason is, stated, that only by keeping the pressure on North Vietnam can we maintain our "principal help and counter" to see the release of American prisoners of war and our hopes of ending the war by negotiation in Paris. This stance would be fine if the North Vietnamese would negotiate on any issue the U.S. continues its present combat course.

This week, with no mention of American POW's, Secretary Laird said we will maintain our power and limited troops in Vietnam even after we have ceased to operate from a "combat role." One apparent reason for this would be the political advantage of maintaining the Third-term policy.

Connected with this "residual force" concept is Nixon's apparent belief that there is a "winning way out", a way to end the war with honor. It's too late for any moral victory.

(We) hope is that the American people will be able to see the this war but done as it should, to consider rationally the consequences of a continued U.S. presence in Southeast Asia as a police force or as a "defensive combat" force, to use Secretary Laird's term.

(We) hope it that Americans will realize the danger of their silence and demonstrate to the President that they have been patient too long and ask him to withdraw all U.S. troops and aircraft.

Somehow we must overcome the confusion, accept the task of finding the truth and assume the responsibility of action.

Jeff Ferrell

Festival of Life

to organize at Julia Davis---

Phil Ochs to appear Saturday

Action will be the password in Boise this weekend, as local groups plan activities in coordination and sympathy with national demonstrations against the war in South Vietnam. Various organizations have snapped in the activities of this weekend. Primary participants are the Valley Peace Action Committee, and the ACLU, the Boise City Herald Tribune, Brother Speed, Mother for Peace and many others.

Actions planned start on Saturday, April 24, at 11 a.m. when a march through downtown Boise will form at the Boise State College Arts Building, 100. The films will be shown at the Boise State College Arts Building, 100. The films "In Search of the Dream" and "Resident, Beyond" will be shown at the Boise State College Arts Building, 100. The films "In Search of the Dream" and "Resident, Beyond". Admission is $1 with two full showings the first starting at 6 p.m. and the second at 8:30 p.m. At 11:45 a.m. Sunday, a "Worship Service for Peace" will be held at the bandstand in Julia Davis Park. The service will be conducted by William Lawe and associates. A "Carnival of Change" will be held, featuring music, theater, games, tables and booths.

Music for the afternoon will include performances by the group Providence, the Morning Star Corps Drum Ensemble, Nancy and Ann, The Dream Children, James Hopper, Benjamin with Jim Patton and Friends, and of special attraction will be Phil Ochs, a nationally known songwriter and folkinger, and will perform some of his more popular numbers. Typically, "A Small Circle of Friends." Currently Ochs devotes the majority of his time to peace. (We) hope that some of his more recent songs are "A Small Circle of Friends." Currently Ochs devotes the majority of his time to peace. (We) hope that some of his more recent songs are
Among the new clubs whose constitutions were recently approved by the Boise State Student Senate is the Boise State Sierra Section. BSSS is a sub-section of the National Sierra Club, which belongs to the Western Sierra Club. In the summer of 1970 the BSSS was chartered to open its doors as a special interest club for Boise State students and young people in the State by a majority vote of its membership. The organization is outstretched now as a champion of Nature, Wildlife, and Wilderness. It was founded in 1892 by John Muir to enable more Americans to explore and enjoy the wonderful open lands and wild spaces which are their heritage. Eighty years have passed since Muir founded the Sierra Club and tremendous changes have occurred in the American scene. Before 1900, the pioneer ethic of "subdue and conquer" was in force, subduing a wild and stubborn land to serve man's needs. In 1970, however, little remains that has not been subdued, conquered, laid waste, or paved. A new ethic, a "land ethic," is desperately needed to preserve our free natural or wilderness areas which still exist. Through men, out of greed or ignorance, continue to gobble away these last traces of wilderness, as if the natural resources extolled by Muir were infinite. If these consumer-types are left unchecked, they will soon eradicate all vestiges of the wilderness which produced the steady American people living today.

The specific purposes of BSSS are to enjoy the scenic resources, wildlife, and wilderness of Idaho, to "sell" and promote these resources to students of BSSS and all other students and young people in the State by a definite educational program; and to protect and preserve these natural resources by every legal means.

Most people have heard of the Sierra Club with reference to some aspect of its many activities: its outings programs; its spectacular picture books; its educational work; or its conservation activism. The organization is outstretched now as a champion of Nature, Wildlife, and Wilderness. But it was founded in 1892 by John Muir to enable more Americans to explore and enjoy the wonderful open lands and wild spaces which are their heritage. Eighty years have passed since Muir founded the Sierra Club and tremendous changes have occurred in the American scene. Before 1900, the pioneer ethic of "subdue and conquer" was in force, subduing a wild and stubborn land to serve man's needs. In 1970, however, little remains that has not been subdued, conquered, laid waste, or paved. A new ethic, a "land ethic," is desperately needed to preserve our free natural or wilderness areas which still exist. Through men, out of greed or ignorance, continue to gobble away these last traces of wilderness, as if the natural resources extolled by Muir were infinite. If these consumer-types are left unchecked, they will soon eradicate all vestiges of the wilderness which produced the steady American people living today.

In this regard, Walter Steiger's words quoted in the Sierra Club brochure, are apropos:

"Something will have gone out of us as a people if we ever permit the remaining wilderness to be destroyed; if we permit the last virgin forests to be turned into comic books and plastic cigarette cases, if we drive the few remaining members of the wild species into extinction; if we pollute the last clean air and dirty the last clean streams; and push our paved roads through the last of the silence. We need wilderness preserved, as much of it as is left, and on any kind of land; because it was the challenge against which our character as a people was formed. The remembrance and the reassurance that it is still there is good for our spiritual health even if we never once in ten years set foot on it. It is good for us when we are young, because of the incomparable sanity it can bring briefly. As vacation and rest, into our inner lives. It is important to us when we are old simply because it is there, important, that is, simply as ..."

The spirit of the Sierra Club should appeal to thoughtful young Americans. If offers a challenge and a crusade in the war today against the possible destruction of our country's most outstanding national resources as well as a permanent action right now. The Sierra Club fights on many fronts, and one of them is to help defeat the Timber Supply Act. At the present time, there is one of three or four organizations which need to stop the Alaskan pipeline, it has just passed the Tennessee Valley Authority for violating the National Environmental Policy Act. It has blocked the proposal to build the Atomic Power plant of Con Edison in California, it has helped defeat the Atomic Power plant of Con Edison in California, it has helped defeat the Timber Supply Act, is trying to stop the SST in Alaska, it has just endorsed the proposal in the Tennessee Valley Authority to build the Timber Supply Act, is trying to stop the SST in Alaska, it has just endorsed the proposal in the Tennessee Valley Authority to build the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Tennessee Valley Authority shall be administered by a governmental agency set up on the east coast. In short, whenever action is needed to protect and preserve the America which belongs to all Americans, there one will find the Sierra Club.

It is for these reasons that the Sierra Club should appeal to young Americans. The land belongs to the young as well as to the mature young. But with a difference the young base more to base the land and its resources may not be there for the young to enjoy in their maturity. Among the hundreds of things, facts, and ideas college students must learn is the very important fact and idea: DO NOT TAKE YOUR LAND FOR GRANTED. FIGHT FOR IT NOW.

SUGGESTIONS: Students of BSSS who think the Sierra Club should appeal to young Americans. The land belongs to the young as well as to the mature young. But with a difference the young base more to enjoy the land and its resources may not be there for the young to enjoy in their maturity. Among the hundreds of things, facts, and ideas college students must learn is the very important fact and idea: DO NOT TAKE YOUR LAND FOR GRANTED. FIGHT FOR IT NOW.
**Moratorium asked on development**

Washington, D.C. - A coalition of environmental organizations and American Indians have asked for a moratorium on all federal water pollution controls designed to limit development in western United States.

The Native American Rights Fund, Environmental Defense Fund and the Federation of American Scientists Interior Rogers Morton has said a moratorium would mean the end of all development in the region. He also said that the moratorium would force the federal government to make decisions on the basis of what is best for the American Indians and the environment, not on the basis of what is best for the federal government.

The coalition includes the Alaska Native Council, the American Indian Movement, the American Indian Science and Engineering Society, the Center for Biological Diversity, the National Audubon Society, and the Wilderness Society.

The coalition has also requested that the federal government conduct a comprehensive environmental impact statement before making any decisions on the future of the region.

**Raiders say pollution control fails**

Washington - The federal government's $15.5 billion water pollution control program has failed to halt American Indians' destruction of waterways. The San Francisco Chronicle, a major daily in San Francisco, reported that the program has been ineffective in preventing pollution of the nation's waterways.

The newspaper reports that the program has been unable to enforce pollution control laws and that the federal government has failed to enforce existing laws. The newspaper also notes that the program has not been able to provide sufficient funding for pollution control activities.

The newspaper's report is based on a study by the Environmental Protection Agency, which found that the program has been ineffective in reducing pollution in the nation's waterways. The study also found that the program has been unable to enforce pollution control laws and that the federal government has failed to enforce existing laws.
B.B. King, Ramsey Lewis to "jazz" it up at Boise State May 9 — admission free to BSC students

There is, and will always be, an argument in musical circles about which is better-jazz or blues. BSC students won't have to hear that one come Sunday, May 9, as Associated Students bring a pair of giants from each field into the gymnasium for its final concert of the school year.

Grammy Award winner B.B. King and Playboy jazz piano winner Ramsey Lewis are set for the double-barreled affair and the result could be the wildest night BSC students have or will see in a long time. Two shows are on tap, beginning at 7 and 9:30 p.m., students can attend free with their activity cards.

General admission prices for the spring festival of sound are Marche, Allied Arts, Leadville West, all Alexander stores, Dorsey Music-Caldwell, the Music Box-Nampa, Mountain Home AFB, Youth Center, Today's Rap-Mountain Home and the Student Union.

Blues came on the scene first and jazz got its origin from the earlier medium. Oldtime blues artists began experimenting with their music and turned it into Dixieland. From those early romping, stomping, southern sounds came the jazz of the 20th century.

Paul Whitman took the leap with his band in the late 1920's and the uproar caused was greater than was witnessed when the Beatles came into the picture. Big band dominated the musical scene until the late 1940's when musicians went out on their own in small number to do their thing.

In the mid 1950's, the crane took a swing for the better and the small combo business rapidly turned into a booming pastime. Lewis proves that the youth and the youthful both have a "pure and refreshing musical sound" and, in this master of the "78", the two have found their idol. Vision of Elgin Taylor and Quad Robertson danced through his mind when Lewis graduated from Jenner Elementary School. At nearly six feet tall, he laid out his plans to make big time basketball his bag. But after more time, thought as well as piano, the musical sensation took to the Black and White of his Baldwin for a future.

King wasn't around during the birth of the blues, but he is in the vanguard of today's rebirth. It took 22 years for (blue boy) to become an "overnight success". If Nat King Cole could sing in night clubs and be a great popular singer, if Frank Sinatra could sing his song and be a great person, if Mahalia Jackson could sing spirituals and be great, why can't King be a blues singer and be great? He can and he did.

Walking on such things as "Julia", "Hang on Sloopy", "Wade in the Water", "Jude East", "Dancing in the Street", "The In Crowd", "Function at the Junction", along with "Soled Man" is his cup of tea. Add these to 30 recorded albums for Cadet records and you have a pro in Lewis.

Walk into any night club and you're apt to see a big man just rear back, bear down, let it roll and keep a packed house walking and clapping to some truly heavy style-blues played as blues were meant to be played. Call it any name you wish—backwater, jazz blues, funky blues—not a "fart" or a "wah wah" will be heard from the undisputed king of the blues.

Add these two cats together on the same stage and you have a scene to behold. The only phrase to describe it all is "Heaven Man".

Poetry:

Crushed Stiff. Like everything else.

(New York-A boy student, in the 12th grade, was noted for his attention to detail. Boy was well read and well dressed. He always wanted to explain things, but no one was always present to be dressed. Sometimes he would draw and it wasn't anything. He would just draw a picture on a stone or write it in the sky. He would lie on the grass and look up at the sky. He would stand in the sky and it would be only the sky and him and the things inside him that needed saying. And it was after this that he drew the picture. It was a beautiful picture. He kept it in his drawers and would let no one see it. And he would look at it every night and think about it. And when it was dark, and his eyes were closed, he would see the image again. And he would be his school work be brought up to him. Not to show anyone, but just to have it to look at. And he would always be happy. And he sat at the table and did work. And the teacher couldn't help but notice. And he said it didn't matter! After that they drew. And be drew all yellow and it was beautiful. What's that they said. Why don't you draw something like Ken's drawing isn't that beautiful? After that his mother bought him a tie. And he always drew airplanes and rockets ships and took to the Black and White of his Baldwin for a future.

Truth is Power, Light, what you need to win

Don't believe it. The Truth doesn't hurt.
The Truth is Power.
The Truth is Light.
The Truth is what you need to win.
To Build.
And to get to a good tomorrow.
The Truth binds.
The Truth equals the useless.
The Deadly. And the Absurd.
You have the Right to hear their Obligation to listen, read, experience, do and to search for the Truth.
For Yourself. For Man.
Don't Blow it. Ever.

Believe it. Truth is Agony to the inadequate, the important, the inept. The Truth exposes the illusions, the foul. The Truth reveals the corrupt, the vile. The Truth destroys the shame, deception, lies, pretense. The Truth explodes myth, fraud, evasion.

It is known not today whether he actually wrote the piece or by himself, all alone, or not.

It is known, however, that he committed suicide shortly afterward.

Nothing needed saying anymore.

The teacher couldn't help but be surprised. Such creativity. Such flair. Could this 12th-grade boy really have composed such a poem?

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Awards Banquet gives recognition for well done jobs

The Awards Banquet Tuesday night at the Rodeway Inn, in honor of the many Boise State students and Associated Student Body officers, was a remarkable $2,500 session for backslapping and awards for duties well done during the 1970-71 school year.

Some 300 persons attended the affair, including students, faculty and administrators.

Outgoing ASB President Wayne Mittelider gave his final address, then swore in Wayne Smith as president-elect. Mittelider said the statue could be utilized when students entered the new offices in the Student Union next year to complain. The little man on a platform carries the inscription, "Up Yours!"

In presenting the award, Mittelider said, "The statue could be utilized when students entered the new offices in the Student Union next year to complain. The little man on a platform carries the inscription, "Up Yours!"

This is the first year an awards banquet has been conducted, and if the many persons who criticized the expense involved were there, they had to agree it was worth the money—recognition is priceless.

CHEERLEADER PAT LARGE presented a Spirit Award for the most active group on campus to the Intercollegiate Knights, headed by Davee South. Vice-President Lee Mercy, Social Chairman Ed Weber, Secretary Jim Cao, Treasurer Dee Gasser and others were presented with gifts. Mary Smith, secretary in the ASB officers, was given a large gift for being one of the most helpful persons in the offices. At the end of the ceremony, Mittelider rose to present the Spirit T. Agnew Retainer Award, for the ARBITER.

Members of the ARBITER staff attended the Rocky Mountain Collegiate Press Association Convention in Park City, Utah, last week, picking up awards for the RSC Literary Magazine, COLD DRILL, and the newspaper. Mittelider mentioned these awards as a prelude to his presentation. COLD DRILL received an award for special effects, and another for fiction and poetry. ARBITER photographer Richard Tackman received a Recognized Award for the best color picture entered in the competition, and another for the best cartoon category. The ARBITER received an honorable mention for the general excellence competition among 45 weekly newspapers.

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Behind every successful man...

Panel discussion for the wives of seniors in BSC's school of business on "Helping Husband's Succeed in Business". Avoiding some Pitfalls of Being an Executive Wife is planned for April 27 at 8 p.m. in the Caffe'. Stop of the new Morrison-Knudson building. Those on the panel are Mrs. Eugene H. Iminger, house husband & Controller at Boise Cascade; Mrs. Bert Perkins school; and Mrs. Lawrence & President Mrs. Laronkson. is president of Morrison-Knudson and Mrs. Blair Laronkson whose husband is vice-president in charge of Bank of America at the First Security Bank of Idaho.

Those planning to attend are asked to call Mrs. Barbara Pickens, at 385-1125 or 385-1656 or Mrs. Eileen McCree, 385-3551.

Miss Wool not too fuzzy

Miss Wool of Boise State College was chosen Wednesday in the Liberal Arts Building. Miss Vicki Lynn Hawkins, 18, a freshman and resident of Boise, is the daughter of Mrs. Imogene Armstrong and Brenda Hawkins. 211 Hot Springs Drive. Runner-up was Charlotte K. Ellis, 18, a BSC freshman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ken Ellis, 1590 South Curtis Road. Vicki will be the Boise State candidate for Miss Wool of Idaho Nov. 14. during the state convention at the Rodeway Inn for the Idaho Woolgrowers.

Eight other girls from Idaho colleges and universities will compete for the crown. Judges for the BSC competition were Mrs. Mel Clark and Mrs. Lois Bruce, both of Boise.

Turkeys love back door trots

As you read this article, ask someone near you if he or any of his friends have a turkey trot team. In most instances the individual will answer the question, "What's a turkey trot?"

A turkey trot is a four starring a woman) relay steeplechase. But it's not an ordinary steeplechase. Each race will cover one half of the toughest two-mile course he has ever seen. (The woman's course is a little easier.) Is it exciting? I don't know, but there is always a great deal of activity around the teams in Chaffee Hall alone. Just think what it's like with teams representing the rest of BSC. Anyone who can put up the $2.00 entrance fee can participate. That's only 50 cents per person.

Phi Beta Lambda to have the gang over

Friday, April 23 Phi Beta Lambda will be conducting a conversion on the Boise State Campus in the Business Building, registration 1-10:30 a.m., with a banquet scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Attending will be PBL's from North Idaho Junior College, Boise State College, Brigham Young University, Business leaders of America from Boise High School, Glennery High School and Jerome High School.

Conferences between college and between high school will tend to be informal. Displays by committees will be featured, IBM and Fish & Game Equipment. A cosmetics program will feature Brook's commercial and water. and will be conducted by BSC Aviation, Professional, Alpha Eta Rho.

A tour of the BSC computer center will also be on the agenda. Discussions for Mr. and Miss FBLA will be conducted, and scholarships will be awarded at banquet.

For further information, contact the National President of the Business Education Office.
Individual guaranteed quoted rights but team comes first, says coach

(Ed. Note: This is another in a series of articles dealing with problems facing the BSC athletic department. In this final series report, ARBITER sports writer Tony Smith queried head football coach Tony Knap as to where the individuals fit into the BSC football program.)

ARB: What is your attitude, as a coach, regarding the individual's role with the team?

Knap: The individual is very important. We do like to feel that he is the kind of individual who will be a key team member. In either words, young men who are willing to subject themselves to the discipline necessary to operate with a group structure are the winners. We, as coaches in return, would like to feel that we honor and respect his rights as an individual; that he is the kind of individual who will be a good group structure, whether it be a minority student athlete or a student outside of the team. It is the student athlete as a representative of the college and the community, as well as being a part of the team.

ARB: What is your attitude regarding the role of the minority student athlete in your program?

Knap: The attitude here regarding the role of the minority student athlete in our program, can be answered very simply. The role of the minority student athlete will be determined by the eligibility of the individual. If he is eligible, he will be a member of the team. If he is not eligible, he will not be a member of the team. Anyyoung man who is not eligible will not be allowed to participate. This has been shown by the fact that we have shown many times with our concern for his welfare as a student in pursuit of a degree, we have shown many times with our concern for his welfare as a student in pursuit of a degree.

ARB: What is your attitude concerning the individual's role as a student outside the team atmosphere in terms of his academic career and his chosen course which is set to pursue that career?

Knap: The rule of the individual athlete in his capacity as a student outside of the team is one that we are very much concerned with, we would like to feel that we promote the desire to become a graduate and to go out into the world prepared to contribute something positive not only to the welfare of himself and his family, but also to the state and the nation and even to humanity in general. We very willing to serve as advisors in his choice of courses. We are always available for help when it comes to tutoring or special assistance in getting through some tough courses and above all else, we try to point out the importance of the degree. This attitude on our part extends beyond the time of his eligibility to participate, this we have shown many times with our concern for his welfare as a student in pursuit of a degree.

ARB: What is your attitude regarding the use of "rules and regulations" as they involve both the team as a whole and the individual student athlete?

Knap: My attitude regarding the use of rules and regulations as they involve the team as a whole and the individual student athlete can be rather simply answered by stating that we place a burden upon each individual to do his part. One way to do this is to treat him as an individual. These rights that we cannot learn to live within the bounds of the public image. As far as the individual's role with the team goes, the individual is helping to promote the image of his welfare is paramount. In other words, we think that the individual desires and needs are not just one in our thinking until those needs or desires tend to rank in the image, the program, then of course we cannot very well justify having such an individual in the program.

ARB: What is your attitude regarding the role of the "minority student" athlete in your program?

Knap: My attitude here regarding the role of the minority student athlete is that we feel that we promote the image of the individual's role with the team. We feel that each person is an individual and we try to prepare him to contribute to the state and even to humanity in general. This is the attitude we have shown many times with our concern for his welfare as a student in pursuit of a degree.
Idaho State thins
grab favorite role as
Ogden invitational relay
unfolds

When a baseball team splits an opening league doubleheader that's not unusual but when six of eight loops divide twin bills then it's something else.

That's the way it was for Big Sky teams last weekend as conference nines exchanged Sky teams last weekend as conference nines exchanged
slates. The difference in the slate was the conference nines exchanged Sky teams last weekend as conference nines exchanged
guy wins at least once. The difference in the slate was the conference nines exchanged Sky teams last weekend as conference nines exchanged
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Wilfong, Peterson lead Broncos
southward on Big Sky road trek

Utah State<thin><br>grab tennis meet,
linksters cop wins

The Boise State Tennis Team finished with a 1-2 record in the recent BSC Invitational while Utah State University and the University of Idaho also had a 1-2 record in the recent BSC Invitational while Utah State University and the University of Idaho also had a 1-2 record in the recent BSC Invitational while Utah State University and the University of Idaho also had a 1-2 record in the recent BSC Invitational while Utah State University and the University of Idaho also had a 1-2 record in the recent BSC Invitational while Utah State University and the University of Idaho also had a 1-2 record in the recent BSC Invitational while Utah State University and the University of Idaho also had

NBA coach of year
Tabbed as banquet highlight

Dick Motta, head coach for<br>the professional basketball's<br>Chicago Bulls will be featured<br>speaker at the Bronco Athletic<br>Association's First Annual Boise<br>State Letterman's Banquet May<br>3, 6:30 p.m. at the Downtown<br>Motel in Boise.

General Distributing Company of Boise is sponsoring the banquet which will be available at the door, are $5 per person.

Master of ceremonies for the banquet will be Robert E. Krueger, vice-president and<br>general manager of KTVB in Boise.

Motta's Chicago Bulls finished second this past season in the NBA Central Division to the Milwaukee Bucks and then<br>lost in the playoffs to the Los<br>Angels Lakers.

His pro team had the highest<br>winning percentage in professional basketball this season.

The pro hoop coach is no<br>stranger to Idahoans. He began his coaching career on the junior high school level at Grace, Idaho, from 1953-54. After a two-year<br>hitch in the Air Force he came<br>back to Grace as high school coach for three years.

Motta moved up into the collegiate ranks from 1959-60 as an assistant coach at Colorado Staat. The next year Motta went to<br>Weber in Ogden, Utah where he<br>won two consecutive PAC titles and placed eighth and<br>twelfth in national competition.

Weber State then<br>became a four-year school and Motta and his team <br>gained the elevated status with a 22-6 record in<br>1962-63. His record at Weber in<br>four-year competition was 120 wins with just 33 losses in six years.

In his Wildcat career captured the Big Sky Conference title the last two years, finishing second and third once.

Motta moved from Weber State to Chicago in 1968 where he took over the reins of the NBL club.